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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES 1986

Annual Reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are submitted by States Parties to the international drug control treaties pursuant to article 18, paragraph 1(a), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. A number of States non-Parties co-operate by voluntarily submitting Annual Reports.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

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		Paragraphs	Page
Introduction		1-4	1
Chapter			
I.	LAWS AND REGULATIONS	5-6	3
II.	PENAL SANCTIONS AND RELATED SOCIAL MEASURES	7-10	4
III.	ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR DRUG CONTROL	11-20	8
IV.	MANUFACTURE	21-22	16
V.	RESEARCH	23	17

The following short forms are used in the present summary:

1961 Convention for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.

1971 Convention for the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971.

1972 Protocol for the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972.

Introduction

1. This summary covers 93 annual reports for 1986 on the working of the international drug control treaties received by the Secretariat by 16 December 1987. Such annual reports are submitted to the Secretary-General both by States Parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, in compliance with their treaty obligations, and also by States non-parties to those conventions, which submit them on a voluntary basis. Data in this summary are taken from Part A (Questions 1-21) of the annual report questionnaire which deals with legislative and administrative action taken at the national level to implement the international drug control conventions as well as social, legal and general control measures applied to further the aims of those conventions. The reports under review were received from the following countries and territories (countries which voluntarily submitted a report are indicated by an asterisk):

Algeria
Argentina
Australia 1/
Austria
* Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Burma
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
China
Colombia
* Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
* El Salvador
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Fiji
Finland
France
French Polynesia
German Democratic Republic
Ghana
Guatemala
* Guinea Bissau
Guyana

Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
* Mozambique
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
* Seychelles
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
* Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands
* Tuvalu
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
* United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
* United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
* Vanuatu
Yugoslavia
Zaire
* Zimbabwe

Attention is drawn to the fact that the absence of a country or territory in any given list does not necessarily imply that the country or territory should not figure in that list but merely that no official data was available.

2. All the countries and territories which had not filed a report for 1986 by 16 December 1987 have been requested to do so. The following 47 States Parties to the 1961 and/or 1971 Conventions had not yet reported by that date: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia.

3. The chapters of this summary are arranged to correspond to the section headings in Part A of the draft revised annual reports questionnaire (E/NR.1986). This draft revised annual reports questionnaire was used, on a trial basis, to collect data concerning annual reports for 1986 in accordance with the wish expressed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during its thirty-second session in February 1987.

4. An updated list of both the national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the national manufacturers authorized to manufacture or convert specific narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances will be issued, respectively, under symbols ST/NAR.3/... (E/NA) and ST/NAR.4/... (E/NF) as non-sales publications. All relevant legislative texts transmitted with the annual report (or in response to the Secretary-General's request for a full list of national laws currently in force and the texts of those laws) will be published in the United Nations E/NL. document series in due course.

I. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

5. New laws and regulations relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were reported as having been enacted during 1986 by the following 38 countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom. Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, French Polynesia, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Suriname and Turkey did not transmit the legislative texts in question. Appropriate steps have been taken by the Secretariat to obtain those texts which were not submitted with the annual reports as required.

6. Bilateral treaties which include drug offences as extraditable offences were reported concluded during the year under review by seven States:

- Australia reported treaties with Belgium and Finland;
- Austria reported a treaty with Australia;
- Belgium reported a treaty with Australia;
- Egypt reported treaties with Greece, Jordan and Turkey;
- Hungary reported treaties with Algeria and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
- Spain reported treaties with Mexico and United Kingdom;
- United Kingdom reported a treaty with Italy.

II. PENAL SANCTIONS AND RELATED SOCIAL MEASURES

7. The 18 countries and one territory listed below reported that specific quantities of: heroin (1), cocaine (2), cannabis resin (3), phencyclidine (4), amfetamine (5), phenobarbital (6) are considered sufficient to establish a presumption of possession for the purpose of trafficking. The quantities considered sufficient to establish such a presumption are given in the column under each substance reference number indicated in the preceding sentence.

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
Algeria	-	-	1-2g	-	-	-
Australia	2g	2g	20g	2g	2g	50g
Colombia	-	100g	200g	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	0,25g	2g	-	-	-
Honduras	0,2g	2g	-	10g	-	1-1,5g
Hong Kong	0,5g	10*	5g	10*	10*	-
India	0,250g	0,125g	5g	-	-	-
Israel	0,3g	0,3g	15g	-	0,2g	-
Japan	10g	20g	100g	-	10g	-
Malaysia	15g	40g	200g	-	-	-
Netherlands	-**	-**	30g	-**	-**	-**
Netherlands Antilles	-	2g	100g	-	-	-
New Zealand	0,5g	0,5g	5g	56g	56g	56g
Pakistan	10g	1.000g	1.000g			
Singapore	2g	-	15g	-	-	-
Sweden 2/	2g	2g	100g	-	8g	-
Thailand	20g	100g	10kg	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Isls.	-	25g	50g	-	-	-
UR of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	100g

* Tablets or capsules
** Quantities exceeding one day's dosage

On the other hand, Belgium, Bolivia (for cocaine), Costa Rica (for amphetamine and phenobarbital, if there is no prescription), Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Fiji, Finland (unless the quantity is limited to an individual dose), Guyana, Kuwait, Mauritius, Qatar, Suriname, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania (except for phenobarbital in the latter) reported that any quantity was sufficient to establish such a presumption, while Canada, Iran, Spain, Turkey, the USSR and the United Kingdom reported that the presumption was left to the discretion of the court. Bahrain, Cayman Islands, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Philippines and Vanuatu reported that there is no statutory presumption under the national law. Italy indicated that, according to the national law, possession of a small quantity for personal use is not punishable, and that determination of what is a small quantity is done on the basis of each case. Chile, French Polynesia, Netherlands Antilles and Nigeria reported that there is no fixed quantity and that each case is evaluated separately. Netherlands, Portugal and Uruguay reported that the quantity has to be greater than one day's dosage. Cuba reported that the quantity must exceed a therapeutic dose or the amount required for medical treatment. India reported that the quantity has to be specified by the District Chief Medical Authority (for amphetamine, phencyclidine and phenobarbital)

8. Fourteen respondents indicated that in 1986 the courts ordered measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation or social reintegration for drug-related offences both as an alternative to conviction or punishment as well as in addition to conviction or punishment: Australia (pre-sentence and post-sentence alternatives exist in most of the major legal jurisdictions), Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Iran, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, and Turks and Caicos Islands. On the other hand, in five countries and one territory (Argentina, Chile (only for minors), Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey) such measures were applied only as an alternative to conviction or punishment, whereas in seven other countries and one territory (Cayman Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) they were applied only in addition to conviction or punishment.

9. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland and Portugal reported that drug abusers, and in some cases small traffickers (Belgium), may be the subject of a suspended sentence with mandatory attendance at rehabilitation centres. Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Liechtenstein, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Turks and Caicos Islands reported that drug abusers must undergo treatment and may be (i) placed under the care of a welfare service or under psychological care; (ii) placed under the care of juvenile courts; (iii) receive treatment in therapeutical communities or in a drug rehabilitation centre; or (iv) sent to a hospital.

10. Significant measures put into effect with the purpose of improving the general situation with respect to drug abuse control were reported by the following 22 countries and one territory:

Argentina A national plan of preventive education has been implemented.

Australia The National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, launched in 1985 to run for three years, undertook several activities during 1986. Over 120 projects involving more than 150 community organizations covering awareness and information programmes, additional detoxification centres, additional treatment and rehabilitation facilities, expanded methadone programmes and others have been funded. Two centres at which research projects have been approved have been established (in drug and alcohol studies). This includes

drug abuse prevention education in primary schools, an outpatient methadone programme for pregnant heroin users, problems of drug-dependent pregnant women and new mothers and their babies. A National Drug Data System is also being established to allow assessment of the extent of drug problems in the country and to assist in identifying best responses to the problem.

Belgium Several prevention and education programmes have been organized in co-ordination with local communities.

Cayman Islands Education programmes for school children in collaboration with public health services were developed. A "Say no to drugs" programme was organized by the Royal Cayman Islands Police Force. Anti-drug radio spots have been taking place.

China A national seminar on the rational use of anti-anxietics and hypnotics was held in two major cities.

Costa Rica The "Instituto Hogares Crea" continues working on prevention and rehabilitation of drug dependents.

Côte d'Ivoire Measures on prevention through information, education and training has been taken up by the Ivorian Committee to fight against drug abuse.

Egypt Mass media campaigns continue to alert citizens against the dangers of drugs. Symposiums and conferences as well as important programmes in radio and television, are organized.

Fiji Joint lectures on alcohol and drugs education have been given by the Police and the Health and Welfare Departments to schools, various ethnic groups, community organizations, youths and parents groups and members of the disciplinary forces.

France The Interministerial Mission to combat drug dependents continues to participate in the financing of treatment and after care centres.

Guyana Public lectures on drug abuse in schools, on radio and in news media are scheduled.

India Education of the population through mass communication media and training of people involved in drug abuse control have been the main plans of action in the Ministry of Welfare. Assistance has been given to NGOs for education and publicity. A Committee has been constituted to deal with the problem of drug abuse with a view to expediting decisions relating to the implementation of the programmes.

Malaysia The Government has intensified the anti-drug campaign to increase public awareness and involvement in reducing drug abuse within the community. Various workshops and symposiums were held with parents, Government employees, private sector employers, medical and para-medical workers and community leaders to draw up programmes and activities for their involvement in the prevention of drug abuse in their respective environments and in the community at large.

Mauritius A Commission of Enquiry on Drugs was set up to look into all aspects of drug trafficking. A National Advisory and Research Council on Drug Abuse was also set up to deal with matters such as prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation measures, to act as adviser to all ministries concerned and to co-ordinate bodies involved in the fight against drug abuse. Five sub-committees were established to look specifically into preventive detection, education, treatment, rehabilitation and research, as was a national centre for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Netherlands Drug free detention departments were established in prisons.

Poland Provisions of the Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 1985, dealing with social rehabilitation of abusers, were extensively implemented.

Spain Some work has been undertaken to amend the Penal Code in matters dealing with illicit traffic. A Special Attorney Office has been set up to deal at the national level with repression of illicit traffic.

Suriname A National Council for Drugs was established for the first time to decide on policies on drug abuse, with the aims of prevention, education, treatment, training, research and control.

Sweden Stricter customs control has been introduced at the boarders and new policies have been developed against drug criminality: control of drugs in prisons, visitation privileges and a more aware and motivated personnel to make prisoners interested in a drug free institution, for example through better use of leisure time. Steps have been taken to punish drug criminals with long prison punishment in the case of major dealers, reserving minor punishment for small ones and none for abusers. Work to motivate and rehabilitate drug addicts has been intensified and special programmes have been initiated in detention units, prisons and in the probation system. The aim is to get drug addicts into treatment while serving their sentences.

Switzerland Existing walk-in services for consultation and assistance have been enlarged and new rehabilitation centres have been established. An information campaign was organized to protect drug abusers from AIDS. Jobs have been created in special workshops for adolescents and young adults facing a drug abuse problem.

Turkey A new prescription system for psychotropic substances has been implemented.

United Kingdom The Government took action to: (a) reduce supplies from abroad (by making a special contribution to UNFDAC law enforcement projects in one country); (b) make enforcement even more effective (by increasing police and customs manpower and technical aids); (c) strengthening deterrence and tightening domestic controls (by passing legislation to deprive drug traffickers of the proceeds of their crimes and bringing additional drugs under control, such as benzodiazepines); (d) develop prevention (by education and information campaigns, and the funding of initiatives within the education service); and (e) improve treatment and rehabilitation (by provision of increased funding and the establishment of a new Drug Advisory Service).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics A conference of physicians specialized in problems of drug addiction took place to deal with improvement of prevention, identification, diagnosis and treatment of drug addicts.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR DRUG CONTROL

11. Governments were requested to supply data on the existence of a central Government authority responsible for the co-ordination of national drug control policy as well as information on the existence of a special administration maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the 1961 Convention (as required by article 17 of that Convention) and/or for the purpose of applying the provisions of the 1971 Convention (as proposed by article 6 of that Convention). Of the 92 respondents which supplied information, 35 3/ indicated that the same authority was responsible for all three activities. Twenty-four Governments 4/ indicated the existence of a central co-ordinating authority and a different special administration for the application of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions. Twelve respondents 5/ indicated that although there was a central co-ordinating authority there were no special administrations maintained for the application of the provisions of the 1961 Convention and/or the 1971 Convention. Seven respondents 6/ replied in the negative with regard to the existence of a central authority or a special administration maintained for the application of the provisions of the 1961 and/or the 1971 Convention. In 4 cases, 7/ a special administration was maintained for the application of the provisions of one or the other or both of the Conventions, but without any central co-ordinating authority. Three Governments 8/ gave no answer concerning the existence of a central authority but indicated the existence of a special administration for the applicaton of the provisions of the 1961 and/or 1971 Convention, while four others 9/ indicated that there was a central authority, but provided no answer concerning the existance of a special administration for the application of the provisions of the 1961 and/or 1971 Convention. In one case 10/ the central co-ordinating authority was also considered to be the special administration called for under the 1961 Convention, but no special administration was reported with respect to the 1971 Convention, or a different one was reported. One Government 11/ gave no reply at all, while another 12/ indicated that the co-ordinating authority was also considered to be the special administration called for under the 1971 Convention, but a different one was reported with respect to the 1961 Convention. This data is set out in a tabular form below. In that table, an "x" indicates an affirmative reply; an "o" represents a negative reply; a dash "-" indicates that the question was not answered; "CA" stands for "central co-ordinating authority".

Country/Territory	CA	Same for 1961 Con.	Same for 1971 Con.	Special admin. for both 1961 and 1971 Convs. but diff.from CA	Diff.for 1961 Con.	Diff.for 1971 Con.
Algeria	x	x	x			
Argentina	x			x		
Australia	x			x		
Austria	x	x	x			
Bahrain	o	o	o			
Barbados	-	x	x			
Belgium	x	x				x
Bolivia	x	x	x			
Botswana	x	o	o			
Burma	x	x	x			

Country/Territory	CA	Same for 1961 Con.	Same for 1971 Con.	Special admin. for both 1961 and 1971 Convs. but diff. from CA	Diff.for 1961 Con.	Diff.for 1971 Con.
Canada	x	x	x			
Cayman Islands	x	o	o			
Chile	x			x		
China	x	x	x			
Colombia	x	x	x			
Congo	-	x	x			
Costa Rica	x	x	x			
Côte d'Ivoire	x	x	x			
Cuba	x			x		
Cyprus	x	x	x			
Czechoslovakia	x	o	o			
Denmark	x			x		
Ecuador	x	x	x			
Egypt	x			x		
El Salvador	x	-	x			
Ethiopia	x	x	x			
Falkland Isl. (Malvinas)	o	o	o			
Fiji	x	x	x			
Finland	x	o	o			
France	x			x		
French Polynesia	x	x	x			
German Dem.Rep.	x	x	x			
Ghana	x	x	x			
Guatemala	x	x	x			
Guinea-Bissau	x	o	o			
Guyana	x			x		
Haiti	x			x		
Honduras	x	-	-			
Hong Kong	x	o	o			
Hungary	o	o	o			
Iceland	x	o	o			
India	x	x	x			
Iran	x			x		
Israel	o	o	o			
Italy	x	x	x			
Japan	x		o		x	
Kuwait	x			x		
Luxembourg	x	x	o			
Madagascar	o	x	x			
Malaysia	x			x		
Mauritius	o	x	x			
Mexico	x			x		
Monaco	-	-	-			
Mozambique	x	x	x			
Netherlands	x			x		
Netherlands Antilles	o	x	x			
New Caledonia	o	o	x			
New Zealand	x	x	x			
Nigeria	x	x	x			
Norway	x	x	x			
Oman	x			x		

Country/Territory	CA	Same for 1961 Con.	Same for 1971 Con.	Special admin. for both 1961 and 1971 Convs. but diff.from CA	Diff.for 1961 Con.	Diff.for 1971 Con.
Pakistan	x	x	x			
Peru	x		x		x	
Philippines	x	x	x			
Poland	x	x	x			
Portugal	x			x		
Qatar	x	o	o			
Rep. of Korea	x	x	x			
Romania	x			x		
Rwanda	x	x	x			
Seychelles	x	-	-			
Singapore	x		o		x	
South Africa	x	x	x			
Spain	x			x		
Suriname	o	o	o			
Sweden	x			x		
Switzerland	x	x	-			
Thailand	x			x		
Togo	x			x		
Tunisia	x	x	x			
Turkey	x	x	x			
Turks and Caicos Islands	o	o	o			
Tuvalu	x	x	x			
USSR	x			x		
Un. Arab Emirates	-	x	-			
United Kingdom	x			x		
U.R. of Tanzania	x	x	x			
Uruguay	x			x		
Vanuatu	o	o	o			
Yugoslavia	x	x	x			
Zaire	x	x	x			
Zimbabwe	x	o	o			

12. Eight countries reported that substances not currently under international control were placed under national control for the first time during the year under review: Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Norway, Oman, Spain, Thailand and Turkey. The information provided with respect to such control is set out below.

Argentina Resolution 751/87 prohibits import, export and transit of racemetorgano (d- and l-isomers and racemate) and its salts.

Costa Rica Importation of ephedrine, ephedrol, phenyl-2-propanone, ergotamine, anthranilic acid, piperidine, ethyl ether, chloroform acetic anhydride, sulphuric acid, acetone, acetic acid and hydrochloric acid has been prohibited, unless authorization from the Board of Drugs is obtained.

France A prescription is required for midazolam. Renewal only if it is so indicated by the doctor.

Norway Clobenzorex was included in the Schedule of Narcotic Drugs.

Oman According to circular 27/86, importation and distribution of medicine containing carisopradol and dextromethorphan have been prohibited.

Spain Buprenorphine has been included in Schedule II as a psychotropic substance. A medical prescription and a label on packages is a requirement.

Thailand Pemoline was included in Schedule IV of the Psychotropic Substances Act No. 2518.

Turkey Manufacturing data and distribution lists of dextromethorphan have to be submitted to the Ministry of Health, and preparations containing this substance are subject to the green prescription system.

13. The following new administrative measures taken during the year under review with respect to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances may be of special interest to the international community:

Argentina Manufacturers have been requested to supply information on licit movement of psychotropic substances included in Form P of INCB.

Canada The Minister of National Health and Welfare established a committee to advise on inter-departmental initiatives to reduce illicit drug supply and demand. New legislation will be introduced into Parliament during 1987 in order to make it easier for courts to deal with the profits made from some criminal activities, including drug trafficking.

Ecuador Greater control of pharmacies, hospitals and clinics has been introduced. Pharmacies are now required to maintain only a minimum stock to cover their immediate needs. Chemical representatives can now represent only one pharmacy or pharmaceutical laboratory.

Egypt Resolutions No. 195, 196 and 607, enacted in 1986, concern the establishment of drug enforcement units within different services. Decree No. 450 of 1986 established the National Council for the Fight against and Treatment of Addiction to co-ordinate, ministries, governmental and private institutions; suggest policies to be followed; propose new legislation; contact local and foreign organizations and supervise assistance agreements.

Ethiopia The Pharmacy Department has opened a narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances control section responsible for the control of the overall movements of controlled substances within the country. Issuance of an import authorization is required for importation of controlled psychotropic substances. Improvement of enforcement measures has been possible, due to improvement of drug control systems. A list of basic narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to be used in the country has been prepared.

German Democratic Republic Following ECOSOC resolution 1985/15 ("Improvement of the control of international trade in psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention"), import and export authorizations for psychotropic substances in Schedule III and export declarations for substances in Schedule IV became obligatory.

Ghana Import of methaqualone and secobarbital were prohibited by the Pharmacy Board.

Hong Kong Import, export and wholesale of psychotropic substances are to be handled by registered pharmacists, who are responsible for the receipt, sale and storage of such substances.

Netherlands Antilles Ministerial Decree No. 166/1986 was enacted establishing a list of all substances under control, including all narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Schedules I, II and some in III and IV, as well as raw materials and intermediates.

Philippines Pentazocine has been excluded from the list of Regulated Drugs since 1984, although, provisions regarding prescription and the quantity of the drug to be exported, imported and locally distributed are still applied.

Suriname During the current year it was established that only one company, under the supervision of the Central Agency for the Import of Opiates, is authorized to import narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Thailand The Thai Act requires pharmacies to have a pharmacist on regular duty during operation hours.

Turkey A serial-numbered prescription system (in triplicate) has been implemented to impose stricter control on psychotropic substances and their preparations.

Turks and Caicos Islands Centralized purchasing of all narcotic drugs by the Government is being prepared for 1987-88.

USSR The Permanent Committee on Narcotic Drugs Control under the Ministry of Public Health approved recommendations regarding the definition of "large quantity" with reference to narcotic drugs discovered in the illicit traffic.

United Kingdom Legislation was enacted to control a number of psychotropic substances not already under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, together with certain "designer drugs" (derivatives of fentanyl and pethidine)

14. The system of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances based on import and export authorizations and certificates was applied in all countries and territories which reported on the subject, with the exception of El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Israel, Malaysia (for psychotropic substances), Pakistan, Singapore (for psychotropic substances) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Malaysia reported that having become a Party to the 1971 Convention during the current year, action is being taken to update existing legislation as well as supporting facilities to accomodate the additional control measures required by that Convention. Netherlands Antilles reported that no official import or export certificates are yet used, but for some psychotropic substances indicated by ministerial decree the same certificates as those used for narcotic drugs are being used.

15. In connection of the application of this control system various difficulties arose during 1986. Belgium and France indicated difficulties in varying degrees caused by the absence of endorsements on authorizations or the non-return of endorsed authorizations. Honduras (for psychotropic substances) reported difficulties due to importers not applying for import certificates,

while South Africa reported that the return of duly signed import certificates from local importers remained a problem. Fiji reported a lack of feedback of information from private sector importers concerning psychotropic substances. The German Democratic Republic reported that a neighbouring country did not transmit export certificates to it as required by the 1961 Convention. Austria, Belgium and France all referred to forged import certificates or the difficulty of detecting such documents; France emphasized the lack of information regarding quantities received when such quantities were smaller than expected. Mauritius reported that for psychotropic substances in Schedules III and IV no export authorization was received against the import authorization, except from the Federal Republic of Germany. Nigeria reported that in some cases narcotics consignments are not accompanied by relevant copies of export authorizations making it impossible to return endorsed copies to the licencing authority of the exporting country. Nigeria emphasized that psychotropic substances are exported to that country without a valid import authorization. The United Arab Emirates reported that declarations of psychotropic drugs from exporting countries are not being sent in time to co-ordinate approval of import. The United Kingdom stated that no one was applying the provisions of articles 31 of the Single Convention and article 12 of the Convention of Psychotropic Substances. Zaire reported having difficulties in getting copies of export certificates in order to verify the real quantities that had been received.

16. Warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users of preparations containing either narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were reported by all countries and territories with the exception of Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia (for psychotropic substances), El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Israel, Luxembourg (for psychotropic substances), Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Oman, Qatar, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uruguay (for narcotic drugs), Vanuatu and Zimbabwe. Kuwait did not reply to the question for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; Uruguay and Switzerland did not reply with regard to psychotropic substances. Mozambique and the United Arab Emirates reported that all narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are dispensed only in hospitals but did not reply to the specific question. Singapore reported that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are supplied only on a doctor's prescription.

17. Governments were requested to report if prescription was a requirement for supply or dispensation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and whether use of a counterfoil book was mandatory. Replies received are set out in the table below. Affirmative answers are indicated with "x"; negative answers with "o"; and no reply with "-".

Country	Prescription ND	Prescription PS	Counterfoil book ND	Counterfoil book PS
Algeria	x	x	x	o
Argentina	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x 13
Bahrain	x	x	x	x
Barbados	x	x	o	o
Belgium	x	x	o	o

Country	Prescription ND	Prescription PS	Counterfoil book ND	Counterfoil book PS
Bolivia	x	x	x	x
Botswana	x	x	o	o
Canada	x	x	o *	o *
Cayman Islands	x	x	o	o
Chile	x	x	x	x
China	x	x	o	o
Colombia	x	x 14/	x	o
Congo	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x
Côte d'Ivoire	x	x	x	o
Cuba	x	x	x	o
Cyprus	x	x	o	o
Czechoslovakia	x	o 15/	x	o
Denmark	x 16/	x 17/	x	x/o 18/
Ecuador	x	x	x	o
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	x	x	x	x
Fiji	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x
German Dem.Rep.	x	x	x	19/
Ghana	x	x	o 20/	o 20/
Guatemala	x	x	x	o
Guinea-Bissau	x	x	o	o
Guyana	x	x	o	o
Haiti	x	x	x	o 14/
Honduras	x	x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x	o	o
Hungary	x	x	o	o
Iceland	x	x	x	o
India	x	x	o	o
Iran	x	x	o	o
Israel	-	-	-	-
Italy	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	o	o
Kuwait	x	o	o 21/	o 21/
Liechtenstein	x	-	x	-
Luxembourg	x	x	x	-
Madagascar	x	x	x	o
Malaysia	x	x	o	o
Mauritius	x	x	x	o
Mexico	x	x	x	o
Monaco	x	x	x	x
Mozambique	x	x	x	o

* Canada: From April 1986, the province of Alberta implemented a triplicate prescription programme for a number of drugs which are abused.

Country	Prescription ND	Prescription PS	Counterfoil book ND	Counterfoil book PS
Netherlands	x	x	o	o
Netherlands Antilles	x	x	o	o
New Caledonia	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	o	o
Norway	x 16/	x	x	x 18/
Oman	x	x	x	o
Pakistan	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	o	o
Philippines	x	x	o 22/	o 22/
Poland	x	x	x	x 18/
Portugal	x	x	x	x
Qatar	x 23/	x 23/	x	x
Rep.of Korea	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x 24/	x 18/
Rwanda	x	x	o	o
Seychelles	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	o	o
South Africa	x	x	o	o
Spain	x	x	x	o
Suriname	x	x	x	o
Sweden	x	x	o	o
Switzerland	x	-	x	-
Thailand	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	o
Turkey	x	x	- 25/	- 25/
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x	o	o
Tuvalu	x	x	o	o
USSR	x	x	x	x
Un.Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	x	o	o
U.R. of Tanzania	x	x	o	o
Uruguay	x	x	x	o
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x
Zaire	x	x	x	x
Zimbabwe	x	x 26/	o 27/	o

18. Cases of forged or falsified prescriptions of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were detected during the year under review by respectively 25 28/ and 33 29/ respondents. Among those countries reporting falsified prescriptions, Finland reported 20 cases concerning substances in schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention and Sweden 701 cases concerning mostly benzodiazepines. The United Kingdom emphasized that most cases of falsified prescriptions were related to dihydrocodeine.

19. The majority of countries and territories reported the existence of a Government-controlled system of licencing for domestic manufacture, trade in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with the exception of Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Oman, Seychelles and Turks and Caicos Islands. The Seychelles reported that importation and dispensation are only done through Government dispensaries and pharmacies. The Turks and Caicos Islands reported that they did not apply such a system, but that control measures were applied to private establishments. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates reported that a regular quarterly report was requested for the manufacture and disposal of preparations containing psychotropic substances.

20. In connection with the application of this control system there were some difficulties encountered during 1986 in Argentina, Honduras, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda and Zaire. These difficulties were reported as follows:

Argentina Lack of technically qualified human resources and financial problems to execute control programmes.

Honduras Some psychotropic substances were imported without the import authorization.

New Caledonia Although the relevant estimates were done one year in advance, it was impossible to import alfentanyl due to lack of a quota.

Nigeria Some countries export psychotropic substances to the country before the Nigerian importers obtain the relevant import authorization.

Peru Psychotropic substances are not yet sufficiently controlled.

Rwanda In pharmacies, control of dispensation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is difficult because a counterfoil book is not used for prescriptions.

Zaire In most cases, export certificates are not sent by the exporting country.

IV. MANUFACTURE

21. Twenty-six countries reported that there were establishments in which lawful manufacture of basic narcotic drugs or their salts took place in 1986: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of 30/, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. All of those countries completed and returned Form 1 of the annual reports questionnaire. The details furnished in Form 1 are reflected in the most recent ST/NAR/4 publication, referred to in paragraph 4 above.

22. Nineteen countries reported that there were establishments in which lawful manufacture of basic psychotropic substances or their salts takes place: Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of 30/, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom. All of those countries completed and returned Form 2 of the annual reports questionnaire; the details are also reflected in the most recent ST/NAR/4 publication.

V. RESEARCH

23. The following countries and territory reported that scientific research work had been carried out during 1986 with regard to:

(1) Poppy plant or opium: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, South Africa and the United Kingdom;

(2) Coca bush or cocaine: Canada and the Netherlands Antilles;

(3) Cannabis plant or derivatives: Australia, Canada, Hungary and Singapore;

(4) Synthetic narcotic drugs: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France and Poland;

(5) Pyschotropic substances: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Details on research (and institutions which carried out the research) were provided by Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Those details are summarized below.

Poppy plant or opium

Australia Agronomic research was carried out by the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture on the control of fungal disease, in particular poppy leaf smut; irrigation/fertiliser trials to raise alkaloid and total crop yields; weed control, with particular reference to crop tolerance; and effect of growth regulators on drug matter yield with alkaloid production. Research was also carried out by Glaxo Pty.Ltd. and Tasmanian Alkaloids Pty.Ltd., Tasmania, in plant breeding work; agronomic aspects such as weed control; and disease prevention (insect and fungal). Forensic research carried out by the Poppy Advisory and Control Board covered illicit methods to extract alkaloids, potential illicit methods to extract alkaloids and potential for illicit cultivation.

Czechoslovakia Research was done on Papaver bracteatum, variety Halle III, to find agro-technical solutions for harvesting and for ensuring seeds for the following research year.

Finland Experimental cultivation was carried out for vegetable oil production. The Department of Biology of the University of Turku has done experimental cultivation for interspecific hybridization of Papaver somniferum with perennial species of Papaver bracteatum. This study belongs to the studies co-ordinated by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs.

India Research work on opium poppy cultivation was continued during the crop year 1985-86 under the All India Projects co-ordinated by the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi. This research includes studies on plant breeding, genetics and agronomy. Moreover, the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, has also undertaken research work on poppy cultivation (details on the research done can be obtained on request from the Division of Narcotic Drugs).

Japan Several studies were carried out by the National Institute of Hygienic Science and the Ministry of Health and Welfare: (i) study on the effect of hormones on the cultivation of opium poppy; (ii) study on the control of harmful insects and diseases for opium poppy; (iii) study on the chemical structure of opium alkaloids; (iv) quantitative and qualitative analysis of opium alkaloids; (v) study on biosynthesis of opium alkaloids in tissue culture of opium poppy; (vi) study on cultivation of poppy in the northern part of Japan; (vii) study on protection methods against cold during the winter season; (viii) study on the relation between the harvest date and the quantity of opium harvested; (ix) study on the effect of vernalization of opium poppy on its growth and opium yield; (x) study on breeding, fertilization and cultivation of poppy; (xi) study on physiology of poppy growth; (xii) study on cultivation of opium poppy by hydroponics.

Poland Research was carried out on Papaver somniferum to obtain low-alkaloid forms to be cultivated for use in the food industry.

South Africa Cultivation of Papaver bracteatum on a small scale started in the western Cape area by the firm "Fine Chemicals" to extract codeine for local use.

United Kingdom Two varieties of Papaver somniferum, marianne and soma were grown. Plant samples were examined and the analysis showed that morphine was absent from seeds of both the varieties tested. Papaver somniferum is only grown as a source of seeds for use in the decoration of bread by the industry.

Coca bush or cocaine

Netherlands Antilles Scientific research work was carried out by the Department of Toxicology and Pharmaceutical Quality Control of the Laboratory of Public Health on: (a) development of methods for routine analysis to detect, identify and quantify cocaine and its major metabolites, benzoyl-ecgonine and methylecgonine, in urine and other body fluids, (b) the

different components present in cocaine illegally produced from natural sources (identification of both frequently encountered nitrogen compounds and of less frequently encountered compounds not originating from the coca plant, but still present in illicit samples of cocaine: fats, pesticides, inorganic compounds, etc.).

Cannabis plant or derivatives

Australia A Study of the motor effects of cannabis and alcohol was carried out at the Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales during 1986. At the end of 1986 the study was continuing and no results have yet been released.

Canada Research work was carried out to determine new routes of synthesis, rates of degradation of substances, or pharmacology.

Hungary Research was carried out on the selection of cannabis plants cultivated for industrial use.

Singapore The Department of Scientific Services has developed and perfected a method of detection of cannabis metabolite in urine using the gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GL/MS) method which is highly accurate.

Other narcotic drugs

Australia Scientific research work was carried out in the Department of Pharmacology, John Curtin School of Medical Research and the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University, Canberra, using opium derivatives, cannabis and derivatives, synthethic narcotics and psychotropic substances. The research was into the neuropharmacological and neurophysiological effects of physical dependence of narcotics on rats and cats. Synthesis and fungal metabolism of cannabinoids research was also carried out. The functions and comparative effectiveness of a range of synthetic substances at molecular/cell level is being researched at the Pain Clinic in the Flinders Medical Centre, Adelaide, South Australia.

Canada Research work was carried out to determine new routes of synthesis, rates of degradation of the drugs, or pharmacology. This research will, in most instances, be published in the scientific literature.

Czechoslovakia Research on substances of the morphine-type was conducted with a view to reducing or extinguishing their addictive and collateral effects. Substances of the narcotic antagonist group were also developed.

Poland Research on the effects of narcotic drugs was carried out in several departments of pharmacology and pharmacy in the higher medical schools.

Psychotropic substances

Canada Research work was carried out to determine new routes of synthesis, rates of degradation of substances, or pharmacology.

France Studies were done on the receptors and, more generally, on the cellular mechanism of the activity of the products.

Mexico The Centre for Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute, Department of Physiology, Biophysics and Neurosciences carried out research on the correlation between the anti-convulsive activity of some derivatives of alpha-hydroxy alpha-ethyl alpha-phenyl butyramide and its inhibiting action on the formation of the benzodiapezine ligand receptor complex. Pharmacological research to characterize the risk of opioid-type dependency of TR 5379, in vivo, in rats, mice and guinea-pigs was also carried out by another institution, as well as research on the characterization of the opioid activity of protein fractions derived from wheat using the method of ligand union and biological repair.

Netherlands The State Institute for Health and the Environment, at Bilthoven, carried out research on the pharmacokinetics and potential abuse of benzodiazepines; the Netherlands Institute for Alcohol and Drugs, at Utrecht, carried out a pilot study on the application of (l)-alpha-acetylmethadol for heroin addicts.

Norway Analysis for trace impurities in illicitly produced amphetamine and methamphetamine was carried out by the Section of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Department of Pharmacy, of the University of Oslo.

Poland Research on the effects of psychotropic substances was carried out in several departments of pharmacology and pharmacy in the higher medical schools.

Romania The synthesis of medazepam was studied.

Notes

1/ Australia also submitted reports on behalf of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

2/ The figures given concern the borderline between fines and prison; the law does not establish a presumption of possession for the purpose of trafficking.

3/ Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Polynesia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

4/ Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Guyana, Haiti, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

5/ Botswana, Cayman Islands, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg, Qatar, Singapore, Zimbabwe.

6/ Bahrain, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Hungary, Israel, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, Vanuatu.

7/ Madagascar, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia.

8/ Barbados, Congo, United Arab Emirates

9/ El Salvador, Honduras, Seychelles, Switzerland

10/ Belgium

11/ Monaco

12/ Peru

13/ For substances in Schedules I and II

14/ Ordinary doctor's prescription

15/ For substances in Schedules I and II

16/ For substances in Schedules I and II

17/ For substances in Schedules II, III and IV

18/ For substances in Schedule II

19/ Only for methamphetamine and substances in Schedule III and IV

20/ Prescriptions are entered in the Dangerous Drugs Book

21/ Prescription book of two copies

22/ Special forms validated by prescribing physician

23/ Valid only for five days and must be certified by Ministry of Health

24/ Preparations in Schedules III are exempted

25/ Special forms in triplicate

26/ For amphetamine signatures of two medical practitioners are required. No refills are permitted and drugs are restricted to a few hospitals.

27/ Strict records are kept

28/ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

29/ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Madagascar, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

30/ As of 16 December 1987, the Federal Republic of Germany had only transmitted Forms 1 and 2 of the annual reports questionnaire.